

WILSON BEGINS HOMEWARD TRIP

Chief Executive of Nation
"Rocked in Cradle of the Deep."

RESTS FOR FINAL EFFORT

In Interest of Ratification of League of Nations—Will Reach Port Monday.
(By John Edwin Nevill, Enroute, to the United States with President Wilson.)

On Board the U. S. S. George Washington, June 30.—(By Wireless to N. Y., N. S.)—President Wilson, who sailed from Brest yesterday afternoon, is very tired as a result of his long and arduous peace labors but is highly pleased with the results of his work in Paris. He plans to devote the greater portion of the homeward voyage to resting.

The president is preparing to address congress reviewing what has taken place since the peace discussions opened. Numerous messages of congratulation continued to pour in upon the president this morning. He devoted considerable time to answering the cordial felicitations from the rulers of various European countries, and other persons who had wished him goodnight.

It is expected that the president will reach New York harbor next Monday, making the voyage from Brest in eight days. According to present plans he will land at Hoboken and immediately board a special train for Washington. He will address a joint session of congress upon his arrival there.

President's Copy.
The copy of the treaty which President Wilson is taking with him contains nothing special. Printed upon ordinary bond paper are the final terms along with them the original terms so that they can be compared and in order that the correctness cannot be questioned.

Secretary Lansing has been directed to handle the American side of the negotiations and he will keep the president posted upon all developments. It is generally expected that a way out of the difficulty will finally be evolved. However, it is stated as a positive fact that the United States will not accept the treaty as a basis of settlement in any manner whatsoever.

(The party of London was drawn up among Great Britain, France and Italy, by which territorial possessions were promised to Italy in the event she entered the war on the side of the entente. The United States was never a party to this agreement.)

It is already regarded as certain that the president will make an effort to nullify the treaty through the passage of resolutions similar to that of Senator Fall's. Such action would be characterized as a "sinking" of the treaty.

It is likely that a great portion of the opposition will disappear when all of the facts have been presented to the American congress and the American people.

In addition to being a presidential ship, the George Washington might be termed a "bridal boat," as she is carrying seven French war brides to the United States.

That a new era in the world's history will be ushered in by the treaty is the opinion of many. It is likely that a great portion of the opposition will disappear when all of the facts have been presented to the American congress and the American people.

It is within the choice of thoughtfulness of the new era in the world's history, because the treaty is the echo of your greetings at this time of renewed vision.

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PUBLICLY EXECUTED

London, June 30.—Monitors bombarded the soviet headquarters in Budapest Sunday, and the soviet government was publicly executed.

GLAD OF SINKING GERMAN FLEET

Former Commander-in-Chief
Rejoices at Sailors' Show of Spirit.

STAIN NOW WIPE OUT

Old Sea-Dog Philosophizes on Recent Events, Disclosing Some Novel Ideas.

(By Cecil Brown.)
Wilmington, June 29.—(By Telegram to New York World, Copyrighted.)—"I rejoice over the sinking of the German fleet in Scapa Flow," the statement made to me by Admiral Scheer, formerly commander-in-chief of the German high sea fleet.

"I am very happy for two reasons. The first is that the fleet was prevented from falling permanently into the hands of the British. It would have been painful for our good ships, after sailing the seas for years, to come under enemy flags. This humiliating and painful sight is now spared us by the brave deeds in Scapa Flow."

"The second reason is that the German fleet was not allowed to be used as a bargaining chip. The German fleet was not allowed to be used as a bargaining chip. The German fleet was not allowed to be used as a bargaining chip."

"The sinking of the ships has proved that the German fleet was not a threat. The German fleet was not a threat. The German fleet was not a threat."

"For nearly two years we had been unable to undertake an operation on a large scale with the high sea fleet. The first, because the fleet was essential to protect the base of submarine warfare; second, because, while our submarine warfare was carried on, we lacked all strategic flank protection."

"Our fleet attack could proceed only from the narrow west triangle behind Helgoland, and to this base also we were always forced to return. The German fleet was not a threat. The German fleet was not a threat."

"The battle of Jutland proved we were not afraid of encountering the British grand fleet on a fair field. But even if we had succeeded in drawing out the British grand fleet, and then it, we always had to figure on the danger of being cut off on our way home, because no matter how victorious we might be, our submarines would inevitably bring home holes in their bodies. In an operation against the British coast our strategic flank was always exposed."

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FRENCH AND U. S. MARINES IN RIOT

Two Civilians Killed, Five Americans Severely Injured. Two Will Die.

YANK INSULTED TRI-COLOR

Drunken Naval Officer Who Tore Down Flag Started Brawl at Brest.

Brest, June 30.—(P.)—Two French civilians were killed and five Americans severely injured, and more than 100 wounded in riots here at night. Two of the American soldiers are expected to die. The cause of the riot was the insult to the American flag by a drunken naval officer who tore down the flag and trampled on it.

The trouble here according to the American naval officer, is said to have been drinking. The officer was seen drinking and then he tore down the American flag and trampled on it. A crowd of Frenchmen attacked the officer and he was killed.

A mob of French civilians and soldiers and sailors attempted to rush the hotel Moderne, where American officers were quartered. They hurled a sentry box and threw stones at the Americans in uniform wherever they found them. The Americans, it is said, refused to fight.

A company of marines with fixed bayonets was hurled to the scene and the Americans soon restored order. Admiral Henry Salau, the French naval commander, ordered the marines to return to their barracks. As the marines marched back to their quarters, it is declared, they were pursued by a mob thrown by the French civilians.

The city is quiet today. American military police, called out to restore order, fired their revolvers into the air in an effort to intimidate the mob, but with little success.

At the height of the trouble a crowd armed with missiles marched through the streets and attempted to stone American officers. In the night another mob hunted through hotels and private houses, declaring they were searching for Americans.

U. S. CAPTAIN KILLED
Chicagoan in Airplane Killed at Coblenz.
Coblenz, June 30.—(A. P.)—Capt. Walter Schultz, of Chicago, Ill., a member of the 103rd Aero Squadron, was killed Sunday evening when his airplane in which he was flying solo, crashed into the Rhine river.

WM. COPP'S HEARING
Frank Porter Buried Sunday at Rock Springs.
The committal hearing of William Copps, who is charged with killing Frank Porter, aged 35, at Fort Oglethorpe Friday afternoon, is expected to take place at Rock Springs, early this week. Gen. M. N. Whitaker, of Chattanooga, will represent the accused youth. Copps is well known in the community and has a splendid reputation.

Funeral services over the body of Porter were held at Rock Springs Sunday morning at 11. A large crowd was in attendance. The deceased resided at Rock Springs. He was well known in that section. Surviving him are his wife, his mother, two sisters and two brothers.

RELAXATION IN PARIS
Period of Tension Culminated Saturday.
Paris, June 30.—There was complete relaxation in peace conference circles and in Paris generally today after the period of tension which culminated with the acceptance by Germany of the peace terms and the signing of the treaty at Versailles.

The signing of the treaty at Versailles this morning had a conference with the American officials who remained in Paris. The British foreign secretary, Lord Curzon, and the French foreign minister, Georges Clemenceau, were present.

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TAG CUSTOMERS AND ADMIT THEIR DEFEAT

Chicago, June 30.—Chicagoans who, just now, are mourning the passing of their favorite fashion, the wearing of John Barleycorn need have no fear of failing to arrive home safely. Bartenders in saloons here are tagging their customers with the following:

"Name....."
"Residence....."
"Deliver at.....o'clock."

LAST STAND OF KING AT WHOL

Battered and Bruised, John Barleycorn Will Not Give Up Without Struggle.

PLANS WET CELEBRATION

Then Just Think of the "Morning After" and That Last Dark Brown Taste.

Washington, June 30.—That J. Barleycorn, battered and bruised, will not give up the ghost without a struggle was evident from the situation on the eve of wartime prohibition becoming effective. The king of the bottle, as he is called, is expected to make a last stand before the new law.

The enforcement code reported out by the house judiciary committee cannot be passed within two weeks, it is believed, and will be enacted only after what promises to be a long fight. The king of the bottle, as he is called, is expected to make a last stand before the new law.

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18 AMERICANS KILLED BY REDS

Officer and Seven Men Severely and Seventeen Slightly Wounded.

GEN. GRAVES REPORTS

Engagement With Anti-Kolchak Forces Followed Attack of Bolsheviki.

Washington, June 30.—Eighteen American soldiers were killed, one officer and seven men severely wounded and seventeen slightly wounded in an engagement with anti-Kolchak forces near Romanovka on June 25. Gen. Graves, commanding the American expedition in Siberia, informed the war department today that the engagement followed an attack by the bolsheviks on railroad guards.

Apparently company A, of the Thirty-first infantry was the only unit engaged. Second Lt. Law, severely wounded, was reported as having been killed. The official cablegram consisted of only the single line anti-Kolchak forces attacked railroad guards at Romanovka, Suchan branch, 5 a. m. June 25, and then gave the following casualty report:

Killed, company A, Thirty-first infantry: Sgt. Henry B. Casey, General Thomas E. Mason and Herbert T. Privates, Brook Lee, George Love, James R. Love, Cecil T. Parson, William Roberts, John Simon, David H. Baker, Walter H. Cole, Wesley Davis, David, William Ivis, John Montoya Lopez, Walter Edward Roberts and Frank Schwab.

Died, company A, Thirty-first infantry: Sgt. Henry B. Casey, General Thomas E. Mason and Herbert T. Privates, Brook Lee, George Love, James R. Love, Cecil T. Parson, William Roberts, John Simon, David H. Baker, Walter H. Cole, Wesley Davis, David, William Ivis, John Montoya Lopez, Walter Edward Roberts and Frank Schwab.

Severely Wounded—Corps: Harold W. Hagen and George W. Sparham; Privates: Louis E. Canine, John E. Gleason, William R. Hassall, Harry Hoffman, Emmet E. Linsford, Anton Asquith, Roy V. Jones, Clinton A. Lamb, Louis C. Pettinato, Ira F. Schmitt, George Strakey, Gabriel Thibault, Joe Urban, Caney Williams; Medical Department—Private Herbert Naylor.

REFUSAL OF DEMANDS
Atlanta, June 30.—A special session of the Atlanta Federation of Labor Unions today refused to consider demands of the strikers for a general strike in the city. The demands of the strikers were for a general strike in the city. The demands of the strikers were for a general strike in the city.

A final effort to get an agreement between the strikers and the employers was made today. The strikers refused to consider the demands of the employers. The strikers refused to consider the demands of the employers.

Sharp dissatisfaction among the labor leaders was expressed today. The strikers refused to consider the demands of the employers. The strikers refused to consider the demands of the employers.

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SERBIANS AND ITALIANS SAID TO HAVE CLASHED

Paris, June 30.—(A. P.)—Serbian and Italian troops have clashed near Dinar, according to unofficial reports received here today.

EXEMPTS SALE LGIT WINES

Department of Justice to Aid by Decision in New York Test Case.

Washington, June 30.—(A. P.)—The department of justice is understood to have decided to exempt from the prohibition law the sale of light wines and beer in the territory that the department would aid by decision in the test case brought in New York, and would not prosecute dealers selling beverages containing not more than 2 3/4 per cent of alcohol.

Atty-Gen. Palmer will issue a statement today on the department's attitude in the enforcement of the law, which became effective at midnight.

For enforcement of both wartime and constitutional prohibition were favorably reported to the house late today by the judiciary committee. The measure would exempt beverages containing more than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol.

Consideration of the measure is not expected until after the independence day holidays, but prohibition leaders expect them to go through without unusual delay, and they say their enactment will serve to shake liquor out of the country.

Injunction Lost.
Newark, N. J., June 30.—Judge Warren Davis, in United States district court this afternoon, dismissed a restraining order which sought to prevent District Attorney Lynch from enforcing the wartime prohibition measure tomorrow. He held that the order was not a proper injunction.

PLAN TO KEEP PLACES OPEN AFTER MIDNIGHT
SALES, HOWEVER, WILL STOP AT 12 O'CLOCK.
Brewers Prepare to Make Their Final Fight to Save Beer.

Chicago, June 30.—(A. P.)—Many saloons and restaurants in Chicago are planning to keep their places open tonight long after midnight in order to make a final fight to save beer. The brewers are expected to make a final fight to save beer.

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FLORENCE AMONG CITIES SUFFERING EARTH SHOCKS

Number of Dead Reported at 1,700—Worst Disaster Since 1895.

Telegraphic Communication Interrupted—Trains Halting With Relief to Stricken People—Destruction in Tuscany—Pisa and Venice Also Shaken.

Rome, June 30.—The earthquake that rocked northern Italy Sunday has resulted in the worst disaster since 1895. Details are lacking. Communication between Rome and the stricken districts has been interrupted, but victims are reported at Dicomano (eighteen miles east of Florence) and Borgo San Lorenzo.

The shocks were felt at Pisa, Venice and elsewhere throughout Italy. It is reported there were some victims at Borgo San Lorenzo, fifteen miles northeast of Florence, and at Dicomano, near the latter town. The region of Regello (twenty miles east of Florence) has been isolated. A number of houses in various places are reported destroyed.

Dispatches from Florence Sunday night reported a violent earth shock there and in neighboring towns. The damage in Florence was slight, however, it was announced, and it was not believed that extensive damage had resulted in the other towns affected.

120 Dead in Ruined Village.
Rome, June 30.—One hundred and twenty persons are estimated to have been killed in and near Vicchio, the center of the earth movement Sunday, in the Florence district, according to the Tempo. The town of Vicchio was reduced to a heap of ruins and a number of villages were destroyed.

Fifteen Distinct Shocks.
Florence, Italy, June 30.—(By Exchange Cable to the N. Y. Times.)—Fifteen distinct shocks were felt in Florence, Italy, on Sunday night. The shocks were felt at Pisa, Venice and elsewhere throughout Italy.

The earthquake carried on its work of destruction throughout Tuscany. At Borgo San Lorenzo, fifteen miles northeast of Florence, a church collapsed and went tumbling down the side of a mountain.

The railway station at Rufina and a number of houses were destroyed. The whole region of Mugello has been shaken by the earthquake, but telegraphic communication has been interrupted, and it is impossible to obtain any accurate information regarding loss of life or property.

At least one-quarter of the city of Florence, which has a population of more than 200,000, lives in the old quarter of the town on the west bank of the river Arno, which is reported to have been leveled by the earthquake. The buildings in this quarter are of the middle ages and many of them are of the middle ages.

REELS LEAVING
PEPETROGRAD TOLY TO DEPART
Bolshevik Evacuation in Rapid Progress—Kronstadt Ordered Blown Up.

Helsingfors, Saturday, June 28.—(A. P.)—The evacuation of Petrograd by the Bolsheviks is progressing rapidly, according to recent reports of the bolshevik government received here. War Minister Trotsky has ordered that the fortress of Kronstadt be blown up by the Bolsheviks.

The army of Kuban Cossacks, operating in the head of the Don river, has captured 4,000 prisoners and 150 guns. The Don Cossacks, who are advancing northward, have captured 1,500 prisoners and three armaments.

Bolsheviks Defeat Finns.
London, June 30.—Bolshevik troops have occupied Vydylla on the Finnish frontier, defeating the Finns and capturing 4,000 prisoners and 150 guns. The Don Cossacks, who are advancing northward, have captured 1,500 prisoners and three armaments.

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ALLIED TASK NOT ENDED
Nations Must See Clauses of Treaty Carried Out.

Paris, June 30.—The task of the allied and associated powers is not ended, Premier Clemenceau said in a brief speech in which he recalled the French national assembly which met at Bordeaux in 1917, and added:

"We make peace as we made war, in without weakness. Internal peace is a necessity for external peace."

The center and right cheered the premier, while the extreme socialist left remained silent.

Terms for Austrians.
Paris, June 30.—(A. P.)—The allied governments, as represented at the peace conference, will hand over to the Austrian delegation at St. Germain the text of the peace treaty in which he recalled the French national assembly which met at Bordeaux in 1917, and added:

"We make peace as we made war, in without weakness. Internal peace is a necessity for external peace."

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